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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/982,773	10/18/2001	James Earl Trout	8303M	8461

27752 7590 08/25/2003

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EXAMINER

PADEN, CAROLYN A

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1761

DATE MAILED: 08/25/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/982,773

Applicant(s)

TROUT ET AL.

Examiner

Carolyn A Paden

Art Unit

1761

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 March 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 4-6.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-2, 4, 6 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Gautchier as further evidenced by Banwart.

Gautchier discloses a fat sparing system especially for cookie filler creams. The fat sparing system can contains a fat substitute or non-digestible fat. The fat replacers contemplated are shown at column 5, lines 25-37. The final product is shown at example 1 to contain no water. The fat substitute is shown in the example to be in the amount that is shown in the claims. Although the patent does not show the water activity of the filling fat, water activity is a well-known property of foods. Banwart is relied upon to show the definition of water activity in foods. One of ordinary skill in the art, with a knowledge of how water activity is defined, would have recognized that the low moisture content of Gautchier would permit the water activity of the product to be within the range that is set forth in the claims.

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1, 2, 4, 6 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gautchier as further evidenced by Banwart.

Gautchier discloses a fat sparing system especially for cookie filler creams. The fat sparing system can contains a fat substitute or non-digestible fat. The fat replacers contemplated are shown at column 5, lines 25-37. The final product is shown at example 1 to contain no water. The fat substitute is shown in the example to be in the amount that is shown in the claims. Although the patent does not show the water activity of the filling fat, water activity is a well-known property of foods. Banwart is relied upon to show the definition of water activity in foods. One of ordinary skill in the art, with a knowledge of how water activity is defined, would have recognized that the low moisture content of Gautchier would permit the water activity of the food to be within the range that is set forth in the claims.

Claims 1-2, 4, 6 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Klemann (5,139,807).

Klemann discloses a cookie filler at example 8. The cookie filler contains a fat substitute which is an amide linked low calorie fat mimetic. The final product is shown at example 8 to contain no water. The amount of the fat substitute is shown in the example to be in the amount that is shown in the claims. Although the patent does not show the water activity of the filling fat, water activity is a well-known property of foods. Banwart is relied upon to show the definition of water activity in foods. One of ordinary skill in the art, with a knowledge of how water activity is defined, would have recognized that the low moisture content of Klemann would permit the water activity of the product to fall within the range that is set forth in the claims.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 2, 4, 6 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Klemann (5,139,807).

Klemann discloses a cookie filler at example 8. The cookie filler contains a fat substitute which is an amide linked low calorie fat mimetic. The final product is shown at example 8 to contain no water. The amount of the fat substitute is shown in the example to be in the amount that is shown in the claims. Although the patent does not show the water activity of the filling fat, water activity is a well-known property of foods. Banwart is relied upon to show the definition of water activity in foods. One of ordinary skill in the art, with a knowledge of how water activity is defined, would have recognized that the low moisture content of Klemann would permit the water activity of the product to fall within the range that is set forth in the claims.

Claims 1-8 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of double patenting over claims 1-5 of copending Application No. 09/982,703 in view of Banwart. This is a provisional double patenting rejection since the conflicting claims have not yet been patented.

The subject matter claimed in the instant application is fully disclosed in the referenced copending application and would be covered by any patent granted on that copending application since the referenced

compending application and the instant application are claiming common subject matter, as follows:

Claim 1, in the present application, calls for a non-digestible lipid having a water activity of 0.6. In claim 3 cheese powder is also included. The claims in the '703 application appear to differ from the present application in the suggestion that the product has a water activity of 0.6. Banwart is relied upon to show the definition of water activity in foods. One of ordinary skill in the art, with a knowledge of how water activity is defined, would have recognized that the low moisture content of '703 would permit the water activity of the product to fall within the range that is set forth in the claims. The use of dried cheese powder is also included as an option in the '703 patent.

Furthermore, there is no apparent reason why applicant would be prevented from presenting claims corresponding to those of the instant application in the other compending application. See *In re Schneller*, 397 F.2d 350, 158 USPQ 210 (CCPA 1968). See also MPEP § 804.

Claims 1-8 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over

claims 1-5 and 8-10 of copending Application No. 09/982745 in view of Banwart.

Claim 1, in the present application, calls for a non-digestible lipid having a water activity of 0.6. In claim 3 cheese powder is also included. The claims in the '703 application appear to differ from the present application in the suggestion that the product has a water activity of 0.6. Banwart is relied upon to show the definition of water activity in foods. One of ordinary skill in the art, with a knowledge of how water activity is defined, would have recognized that the low moisture content of '703 would permit the water activity of the product to fall within the range that is set forth in the claims. The use of dried cheese powder is also included as an option in the '703 patent.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection.

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re*

Vogel, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970);and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

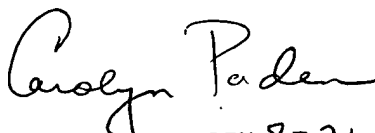
A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Carolyn A Paden whose telephone number is 703-308-3294. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday from 7 am to 3:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Milton Cano, can be reached on (703) 308-3959. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-305-7718.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-0661.


CAROLYN PADEN 8-21-03
PRIMARY EXAMINER
GROUP 1300 1761